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mbh;

Fig. 5 shows and SDS-PAGE of mbh;

5 Fig. 6 shows and immunoblot of mbh;

Fig. 7 shows a protease G, R and C digest of mbh;

10 Fig. 8 shows an immunoblot of the digest in Fig. 7;

Figs 9 to 12 show blots of BSE (301V)-infected mouse brain homogenate, to illustrate correlation of infectivity with prion dimer, and as further explained in the examples below;

15 Fig.13 A-^B depict the DNA (SEQ.ID.NO:1) and amino acid sequence (SEQ.ID.NO:2) for *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* subtilisin and a partial restriction map of this gene.

20 Fig.14 depicts the conserved amino acid residues among subtilisins from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* (BPN)' and *Bacillus lentus* (wild-type).

25 Figs. 15A and 15B depict the amino acid sequence of four subtilisins. The top line represents the amino acid sequence of subtilisin from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* subtilisin (also sometimes referred to as subtilisin BPN') (SEQ.ID.NO: 7). The second line depicts the amino acid sequence of subtilisin from *Bacillus subtilis* (SEQ.ID.NO: 8). The third line depicts the amino acid sequence of subtilisin from *B. licheniformis* (SEQ.ID.NO: 9). The fourth line depicts the amino acid sequence of subtilisin from *Bacillus lentus* (SEQ.ID.NO:10). The symbol * denotes the absence of specific amino acid residues as compared to subtilisin BPN'.

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Fig. 16 shows an MC-A, MC-3 and MC-4 digest of mbh.

Fig. 17 shows a comparison of MC-A, MC-3 and MC-4 mbh digests with a Properase mbh digest.

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Fig. 18 also shows a comparison of MCA, MC-3 and MC-4 mbh digests with